

ica's bounty helps feed the world. The promise of freedom that sustained our founders through the hardships of the Revolution and the first challenging days of nationhood has become a reality for millions of immigrants who left their homelands for a new life on these shores. And the light of that freedom now shines brightly in many nations that once lived in the shadows of tyranny and oppression.

But across the years, we still share an unbroken bond with the men and women who first proclaimed Thanksgiving in our land. Americans today still cherish the fresh air of freedom, in which we can raise our families and worship God as we choose without fear of persecution. We still rejoice in this great land and in the civil and religious liberty it offers to all. And we still—and always—raise our voices in prayer to God, thanking Him in humility for the countless blessings He has bestowed on our Nation and our people.

Let us now, this Thanksgiving Day, reawaken ourselves and our neighbors and our communities to the genius of our founders in daring to build the world's first constitutional democracy on the foundation of trust and thanks to God. Out of our right and proper rejoicing on Thanksgiving Day, let us give our own thanks to God and reaffirm our love of family, neighbor, and community. Each of us can be an instrument of blessing to those we touch this Thanksgiving Day—and every day of the year.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 28, 1996, as a National Day of Thanksgiving. I encourage all the people of the United States to assemble in their homes, places of worship, or community centers to share the spirit of goodwill and prayer; to express heartfelt gratitude for the blessings of life; and to reach out in friendship to our brothers and sisters in the larger family of mankind.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Proclamation 6955 of November 13, 1996

To Provide Duty-Free Treatment to Products of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Qualifying Industrial Zones

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

1. Section 9(a) of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985, as amended (the "Act") (19 U.S.C. 2112 note), authorizes the President to proclaim elimination or modification of any existing duty under certain conditions as the President determines is nec-

essary to exempt any article of the West Bank or Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone from duty.

2. Section 9(c) of the Act authorizes the President to proclaim that articles of Israel may be treated as though they were articles directly shipped from Israel for the purposes of the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement (the "Agreement") even if shipped to the United States from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone, if the articles otherwise meet the requirements of the Agreement.

3. Section 9(d) of the Act authorizes the President to proclaim that the cost or value of materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone may be included in the cost or value of materials produced in Israel under section 1(c)(i) of Annex 3 of the Agreement, and the direct costs of processing operations performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone may be included in the direct costs of processing operations performed in Israel under section 1(c)(ii) of Annex 3 of the Agreement.

4. Section 9(e) of the Act authorizes the President to specify areas that constitute qualifying industrial zones for purposes of the Act.

5. Pursuant to section 9(a) of the Act, I have determined that the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) should be modified to provide duty-free entry to qualifying articles that are the product of the West Bank or Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone and are entered in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Act.

6. I have decided that articles of Israel may be treated as though they were articles directly shipped from Israel for the purposes of the Agreement even if shipped to the United States from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone, if the articles otherwise meet the requirements of the Agreement.

7. I have decided that the cost or value of materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone may be included in the cost or value of materials produced in Israel under section 1(c)(i) of Annex 3 of the Agreement, and the direct costs of processing operations performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or a qualifying industrial zone may be included in the direct costs of processing operations performed in Israel under section 1(c)(ii) of Annex 3 of the Agreement.

8. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 301 of title 3, United States Code, section 9 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2112 note), and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483), do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide the tariff treatment being accorded under the Act, the HTS is modified as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) I delegate to the United States Trade Representative the powers granted to me in section 9(e) of the Act to specify through notice in the **Federal Register** areas constituting qualifying industrial zones.

(3) The modifications to the HTS made by the Annex shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on and after the third day after the date of publication of this proclamation in the **Federal Register**.

(4) All provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

ANNEX

MODIFICATIONS TO GENERAL NOTES 3 AND 8 TO
THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES

Effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on and after the third day after the date of publication of this proclamation in the Federal Register:

1. General note 3(a)(i) is modified by deleting "subparagraph (iv)" and by inserting in lieu thereof "subparagraphs (iv) and (v)".
2. The following new provisions are inserted in numerical sequence in general note 3(a) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States:

"(v) Products of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone.

- (A) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, articles which are imported directly from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone as defined in subdivision (G) of this subparagraph or Israel and are--

- (1) wholly the growth, product or manufacture of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone; or
- (2) new or different articles of commerce that have been grown, produced or manufactured in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone, and the sum of--
 - (I) the cost or value of the materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel, plus
 - (II) the direct costs of processing operations (not including simple combining or packaging operations, and not including mere dilution with water or with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of such articles) performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel,

is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of such articles;

shall be eligible for duty-free entry into the customs territory of the United States. (For purposes of subdivision (A)(2), materials which are used in the production of articles in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone, and which are the product of the United States, may be counted in an amount up to 15 percent of the appraised value of such articles.

- (B) Articles are "imported directly" for the purposes of this paragraph if--

- (1) they are shipped directly from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel into the United States without passing through the territory of any intermediate country; or
- (2) they are shipped through the territory of an intermediate country, and the articles in the shipment do not enter into the commerce of any intermediate country and the invoices, bills of lading and other shipping documents specify the United States as the final destination; or
- (3) they are shipped through an intermediate country and the invoices and other documents do not specify the United States as the final destination, and the articles--
 - (I) remain under the control of the customs authority in an intermediate country;
 - (II) do not enter into the commerce of an intermediate country except for the purpose of a sale other than at retail, but only if the articles are imported as a result of the original commercial transactions between the importer and the producer or the producer's sales agent; and
 - (III) have not been subjected to operations other than loading, unloading or other activities necessary to preserve the articles in good condition.

- (C) The term "new or different articles of commerce" means that articles must have been substantially transformed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone into articles with a new name, character or use.

- (D) (1) For the purposes of subdivision (A)(2)(I), the cost or value of materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone includes--

- (I) the manufacturer's actual cost for the materials;
- (II) when not included in the manufacturer's actual cost for the materials, the freight, insurance, packing and all other costs incurred in transporting the materials to the manufacturer's plant;

- (III) the actual cost of waste or spoilage, less the value of recoverable scrap; and
- (IV) taxes or duties imposed on the materials by the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone, if such taxes are not remitted on exportation.
- (2) If a material is provided to the manufacturer without charge, or at less than fair market value, its cost or value shall be determined by computing the sum of--
 - (I) all expenses incurred in the growth, production or manufacture of the material, including general expenses;
 - (II) an amount for profit; and
 - (III) freight, insurance, packing and all other costs incurred in transporting the material to the manufacturer's plant.
- (3) If the information necessary to compute the cost or value of a material is not available, the Customs Service may ascertain or estimate the value thereof using all reasonable methods.
- (E) (1) For purposes of this paragraph, the "direct costs of processing operations performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone" with respect to an article are those costs either directly incurred in, or which can be reasonably allocated to, the growth, production, manufacture or assembly of that article. Such costs include, but are not limited to, the following to the extent that they are includible in the appraised value of articles imported into the United States:
 - (I) All actual labor costs involved in the growth, production, manufacture or assembly of the article, including fringe benefits, on-the-job training and costs of engineering, supervisory, quality control and similar personnel;
 - (II) Dies, molds, tooling and depreciation on machinery and equipment which are allocable to such articles;
 - (III) Research, development, design, engineering and blueprint costs insofar as they are allocable to such articles; and
 - (IV) Costs of inspecting and testing such articles.
- (2) Those items that are not included as direct costs of processing operations with respect to an article are those which are not directly attributable to the article or are not costs of manufacturing the article. Such items include, but are not limited to--
 - (I) profit; and
 - (II) general expenses of doing business which are either not allocable to the article or are not related to the growth, production, manufacture or assembly of the article, such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, advertising and salesmen's salaries, commissions or expenses.
- (F) Whenever articles are entered with a claim for the duty exemption provided in this paragraph--
 - (1) the importer shall be deemed to certify that such articles meet all of the conditions for duty exemption; and
 - (2) when requested by the Customs Service, the importer, manufacturer or exporter submits a declaration setting forth all pertinent information with respect to such articles, including the following:
 - (I) A description of such articles, quantities, numbers and marks of packages, invoice numbers and bills of lading;
 - (II) A description of the operations performed in the production of such articles in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel and an identification of the direct costs of processing operations;
 - (III) A description of the materials used in the production of such articles which are wholly the growth, product or manufacture of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone, Israel or the United States, and a statement as to the cost or value of such materials;
 - (IV) A description of the operations performed on, and a statement as to the origin and cost or value of, any foreign materials used in such articles which are claimed to have been sufficiently processed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel so as to be materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, a qualifying industrial zone or Israel; and
 - (V) A description of the origin and cost or value of any foreign materials used in the article which have not been substantially transformed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone.
- (G) For the purposes of this paragraph, a "qualifying industrial zone" means any area that--

- (1) encompasses portions of the territory of Israel and Jordan or Israel and Egypt;
- (2) has been designated by local authorities as an enclave where merchandise may enter without payment of duty or excise taxes; and
- (3) has been designated by the United States Trade Representative in a notice published in the Federal Register as a qualifying industrial zone."

3. General note 8 is modified as follows:

(a) by inserting in subdivision (b)(ii) of such note the expression "(or directly from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone as defined in general note 3(a)(v)(G) to the tariff schedule)" immediately after "Israel";

(b) by inserting in subdivision (b)(iii)(A) of such note the expression ", and including the cost or value of materials produced in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone pursuant to general note 3(a)(v) to the tariff schedule," immediately after "Israel"; and

(c) by inserting in subdivision (b)(iii)(B) of such note the expression "and including the direct costs of processing operations performed in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or a qualifying industrial zone pursuant to general note 3(a)(v) to the tariff schedule," immediately after "Israel,".

Proclamation 6956 of November 19, 1996

National Family Week, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our families are among the great blessings we acknowledge each year at Thanksgiving.

The influence of the family is profound. Families provide essential nurturing and unconditional love; share their values, wisdom, and religious convictions; and give their members the hope and self-confidence they need to succeed. They form the foundation from which our Nation draws its strength and upon which we build our national character.

If our country is to succeed in the 21st century and beyond, we must commit ourselves now to ensuring the health and well-being of the American family. Parents, educators, business, religious, and community leaders must work together to strengthen our Nation's families. Government policies at the Federal, State, and local levels must support families with compassion and a willingness to give all Americans the tools they need to make the most of their own lives.

We must create economic opportunity so that hardworking parents can provide for their children and succeed both at work and at home. We must give our families safe neighborhoods in which to grow, free from guns and gangs, drugs and violence. We must reinforce parents' efforts to set a good example by helping to protect their children from the corrosive influences of alcohol and tobacco and to limit their exposure to explicit sexuality and violence in the entertainment media.

In doing so, we will reaffirm the vital lessons of love, responsibility, and compassion that so many of us have been fortunate to learn in our own families, and ensure that those lessons are passed on to the generations to come.